

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Our Leaders

By Walter E. Myer

ALMOST any American, if asked to name the greatest of the country's heroes, would place at the top of the list the two men whose birthdays we celebrate this month. These men have grown in stature through the years, and today they embody in their lives and principles the ideals which we Americans cherish with the utmost devotion.

Speaking of Washington, the historian, James Truslow Adams, has said, "There have been greater generals in the field and statesmen in the cabinet in our own and other nations. There has been no greater character."

"When we think of Washington," continues Adams, "it is not as a military leader, nor as an executive or diplomat. We think of the man who by sheer force of character held a divided and disorganized country together until victory was achieved, and who after peace was won still held his disunited countrymen by their love and respect and admiration for himself until a nation was welded into an enduring strength and unity. . . . When the days were blackest, men clung to his unfaltering courage as to the last firm ground in a rising flood."

Abraham Lincoln was also great in character. His sympathies were broad. He was a kindly man, who carried in his own heart the grief and anxiety of millions, but his sense of humor relieved the tensions when the days were darkest. Fairness and generosity were among his unfailing qualities. He was patient, yet firm, and was masterful in dealing with both supporters and opponents. He was disliked by many politicians of his day but was respected and admired by plain people throughout the world.

The American people are fortunate in having as national heroes men whose greatness depended upon qualities of character as well as upon intellectual achievements. It is hard to find inspiration in the activities of one whose footsteps we could not hope to follow, whatever our efforts might be. It would be

discouraging for us to attempt to model ourselves after an acknowledged genius, but the qualities which we honor in Washington and Lincoln are such as anyone may develop and build into his own personality.



Walter E. Myer

Each reasonably endowed person may train his judgment and so add to his equipment of facts that he will, in the main, act sensibly. Each one may be honest. Each one may train himself in courage and loyalty. Each one may grow in human sympathy and magnanimity. These are qualities which will make for popularity and success in public and private life.

It was these qualities which found such full expression in the lives of our greatest men. We cannot do honor to them without becoming like them to some extent. A nation which follows their abiding leadership will grow and develop in strength and culture. It is especially desirable to give thought to their high qualities of character at a time when ethical standards in this country are at a low point.



SHOULD TELEVISION carry House and Senate debates to the voters throughout America? There is much that can be said on each side of this question.

Televising Congress

Opinions Differ as to Whether We Should Permit Telecasts of Nation's Lawmakers as They Debate Issues of Day

IF a bill which is now in the hands of a committee in the House of Representatives becomes law, millions of Americans will be able to see over television how the nation's lawmakers carry on their daily work. The bill would permit the televising of business on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Whether the bill becomes law remains to be seen. Many congressmen favor it, but many others oppose it. Unofficial polls show that there are deep-seated differences of opinion on the desirability of allowing regular sessions of Congress to be televised.

A number of lawmakers have not yet made up their minds on the issue, but others have expressed their opinions. Senator William Benton, Democrat, of Connecticut thinks, for example, that telecasts of Congress in session, under certain conditions, would have many benefits. On the other hand, Senator Robert Taft, Republican, of Ohio is generally against the idea.

In the House of Representatives, Congressman Jacob Javits, Republican, of New York is in favor of televising the lawmakers as they debate the big issues of the day. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas is firmly opposed to the introduction of television into the regular sessions of Congress.

As the above paragraph indicates,

the feelings of the lawmakers on this issue seem to be little influenced by party politics. The question cuts across party lines. Some members of Congress who almost always see eye-to-eye are in disagreement on this matter. Others who have seldom agreed in the past find themselves on the same side of the fence on the television proposal. In the remainder of this article, we are presenting the opposing views on this big issue.

Here, first, are the opinions expressed by those who are in favor of televising the day-by-day activities of Congress:

"The success of the democratic type of government hinges on the degree of interest shown by the people in selecting their leaders and in playing an active part in settling the big issues. Unfortunately there have been many indications in recent years that interest in government is lagging among Americans. For example, in the last Presidential election only 52 per cent of the people who might have cast ballots actually did so. Surveys have shown that an appallingly small percentage of citizens can give the name of their own Congressmen.

"Plainly the interest of Americans in their government needs to be stimulated. Nothing would accomplish this goal more quickly than to permit the

(Concluded on page 2)

Will Italy Be Strong Ally?

Nation Faces Big Problems in Fighting Unemployment and Poverty

ITALY today is an ally of the United States in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to defend free Europe against communism. We and other NATO nations are helping Italy to build a strong army, air force, and navy. Italian factories probably will be making armaments for NATO before 1952 ends. NATO planners count upon the use of Italian ports as bases for ships guarding the Mediterranean Sea.

Only 10 years ago, in contrast to today's picture, we were fighting against Italy—one of our enemies in World War II. We defeated the dictatorship of Fascist Benito Mussolini and occupied Italy. We and our allies wrote a peace treaty which took away the empire Mussolini built by conquest in Africa and elsewhere.

The treaty cut Italy's armed forces to 300,000 men for army, air force, and navy together. The idea was to leave the country enough force to keep order at home, but not enough to be a danger to any other nation.

The change in Italy's position from that of enemy to a strongly armed ally is partly a story of nations getting together in emergency to protect themselves from Communist Russia. There is more to the story, however.

Dictator Mussolini was killed as World War II ended. The Italian people voted away the monarchy, which Mussolini had controlled, and set up a democratic government. Most Italians are trying to make the democracy work, and their effort has won the support of other democracies.

Too, Italy's ties with us are especially close, because so many Americans are of Italian descent. That relationship has made it easier to end wartime enmity, restore pre-Mussolini friendships, and accept Italy as an

(Continued on page 6)



ALCIDE DE GASPERI has been the Premier of Italy since shortly after the close of World War II.



SPECIAL EVENTS in Congress are already televised. Through the magic of video, large numbers of Americans were able to see President Truman as he

delivered his "State of the Union" message in the House chamber early last month. Many people think TV coverage should extend to regular meetings of Congress.

Congress and TV

(Concluded from page 1)

televising of regular sessions of Congress. It has been proved on numerous occasions that the people's interest in public affairs is aroused quickly if matters of public concern are brought into their homes on the television screen. For example, last year's crime hearings, the appearance of General MacArthur before Congress, President Truman's "State of the Union" message, and British Prime Minister Churchill's address to Congress all attracted widespread attention.

"If the regular sessions of Congress were televised, millions of citizens would watch proceedings. They would become far better informed than they now are on the major issues of our times, and would be more inclined to make their views known to their congressmen. As more and more people took an active part, our government would improve.

Basis for Voting

"By observing Congress in action, the voters would be able to tell whether their own congressmen were doing a good job. When election day came, the citizens would have a sound basis for casting their ballots for or against their representatives. Lawmakers would be encouraged to play an active role in Congress, for they would know that the voters were watching their actions on the floor. Yet the television camera would be as quick to detect 'show-offs' as to point out the inactive.

"It is not fair to the television industry to deny it the right to report regular sessions of Congress. Newspapermen are given special facilities for covering the meetings of the lawmakers. Those who report by television should get equal facilities. Certainly there are no big technical difficulties involved, for telecasts of special joint sessions are allowed and have been carried out smoothly.

"Television is, of course, a com-

paratively new medium, and has not been used to cover regular legislative happenings. However, radio broadcasts of parliamentary debates are permitted in Australia and New Zealand, and have worked out successfully.

"To those who contend that harm might be done by irresponsible speakers, it is pointed out that television would be simply reporting the happenings in Congress—just as newspapers do—and the TV onlooker would be under no compulsion to accept the views of a particular speaker.

"We should take advantage of this powerful new communications device and permit telecasts of the regular sessions of Congress. The objections that exist are far outweighed by the advantages that would result."

Those who are opposed to televising regular sessions of Congress put forth the following views:

"Anyone who has ever visited Congress knows that there are times when there is little activity on the floor of either house. Much business is routine, and—to the casual onlooker—seems rather boring. Though the work is necessary, it is not dramatic. A lively debate may break out, but one seldom knows in advance when it will.

"If people turned on their television sets and saw only routine activity in Congress, their interest in government would drop. They would probably switch to a more dramatic program. Furthermore, many would get a completely wrong impression of Congress and their respect for the lawmakers would go down. Most TV watchers would not realize that a good deal of hard, detailed work was going on behind the scenes—in committee rooms and in congressmen's offices.

"Televising Congress would give an unfair advantage to members who possessed acting ability and were dramatic speakers. The ability to dramatize the issues of the day may be a desirable one, but one can be an excellent congressman without that ability. Some of the most conscientious and hard-working lawmakers are not

particularly good speakers and have no acting ability. Yet if sessions of Congress were televised, many voters would judge their congressmen solely by their actions on TV.

"Under such conditions, the lawmakers who would be kept in office would be the ones who could put on a 'good show.' That is a poor standard to use in selecting congressmen.

"Moving the television camera into Congress would not help bring about calm, thoughtful discussion. The lawmakers would have to do their work under bright lights and with a large number of camera men and technicians swarming about. In such an atmosphere, how could the lawmakers concentrate on their work?

"The introduction of a commercial element would be likely to weaken the confidence of Americans in their government. It costs a good deal of money to put on television programs, and they are ordinarily financed by advertisers. To have Congress become an advertising 'show' would surely lower its dignity. And one couldn't expect the government to bear the cost, for millions of citizens—especially those who do not have television sets—would oppose the move.

Some of the Hazards

"Televising sessions of Congress would entail certain hazards. For example, some lawmakers might make serious charges about other persons, and these actions would be witnessed by television viewers all over the country. The charges might not be accurate, but the person who was attacked—unless he, too, were a member of Congress—would be unlikely to get a chance to appear on television to answer the accusations.

"Since a congressman cannot be sued for any statement he makes on the floors of Congress, the attacked person might be done a great wrong. Even though the man were completely innocent, many TV watchers would accept the charges as fact. Of course, such charges are sometimes made today and reported in newspapers. How-

ever, newspapers can—and usually do—present the answer of the accused at the same time they print the accusations. Television could not do that."

These are the opposing views that are being put forth on the subject of televising Congress. The bill now before a House committee would also permit the radio broadcast of debates in the House of Representatives.

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 5, column 2.

1. Televising Congress might make lawmakers more *meticulous* (mē-tik'ū-lūs) in their speech. (a) pompous (b) quiet (c) careful (d) careless.

2. The *ardent* (ahr'dēnt) fans of television are the people who (a) criticize it freely (b) support it warmly (c) have little interest in it (d) would rather listen to the radio.

3. Italy's traditional ties with the U. S. made it possible for *enmity* (ēn'mit-i) between the two countries to end quickly after the war. (a) war claims (b) actual fighting (c) mutual hatred (d) cuts in trade.

4. Italy works *resolutely* (rēz'ō-lūt-lī) in trying to establish her foreign trade. (a) with determination (b) half-heartedly (c) without real plans.

5. People who say it is not *feasible* (fē'zi-bl) to break up Italy's large farms mean that to do so is not (a) possible (b) practical (c) desirable.

6. The Italians are a *volatile* (vōl'ā-tīl) people. (a) hard-working (b) generous (c) destructive (d) light-hearted and lively.

Reclamation comes from the Old French *reclamer*, to call back. When Italy undertakes a land reclamation project, she is "calling back" the land, or restoring it to usefulness.

Gifts to CARE Aid in Fighting Communism

Farm Tools Sent Abroad Serve as Weapons Against Hunger—a Communist Ally

YOU can aid in the fight against communism. How? By helping foreign families to overcome two of communism's strongest allies—poverty and hunger.

On a small scale, you can do the same kind of work that our government has been doing in giving economic assistance to needy and underdeveloped countries. Through this government program, Americans are in many ways helping foreign peoples to attain better living conditions. Agricultural experts are demonstrating simple methods by which Asiatic farmers can boost crop yields. President Truman recently told of a farmer in India who—by using improved tools and methods—"raised 63 bushels of wheat to the acre, where 13 bushels had been the average before."

In many parts of the world—particularly in Asia—hunger and starvation are ever-present threats. The Communists are winning supporters by saying, "Follow us, and we will help you get plenty of food." The fact that the Communists might not be able to make good on this promise makes little difference. The people are desperate. Believing that practically any change would be for the better, many are willing to try communism.

The United States government has spent vast sums of money on programs which, by fighting hunger, check the spread of Communist influence. But there are limits to the amount that our federal treasury can spend on such programs. The help of individual citizens is needed too.

Bigger, Better Crops

CARE, a well-known private relief organization, is now making it possible for American schools, clubs, and individuals to help the farmers in hungry nations to raise bigger and better crops. It has prepared and packaged a great many sets of farm tools. By sending \$10 to CARE, Inc., you can buy one of these sets and have it sent abroad. CARE will select a farm village where tools are needed, and will deliver your package. India, Pakistan, and Greece are the countries where such tools are now being distributed. You may, if you wish, designate which of these countries is to receive your gift.

Each set, or package, contains a pitchfork, a weeding hoe, a mattock, and a shovel. These are simple tools—extremely simple when compared with the combines and other huge machines that are used in American fields. However, they are far better than the wooden sticks with which farmers now scratch the soil in India, Pakistan, and many parts of Greece. They are better than anything those farmers can afford to buy. They are weapons in the battle against starvation.

Another "weapon" that CARE offers is a small, animal-drawn plow, costing \$17.50. This implement cultivates the soil much more effectively than does the crude wooden plow that is widely used in India and elsewhere today.

Gifts of shovels, hoes, and small plows will do more good in many underdeveloped areas—at present—than would tractors, combines, or tractor-drawn cultivating machines. The farmers in such countries as India are not familiar with complicated machinery. They could not obtain

gasoline or oil for their tractors. In many cases, too, the farms are so small that large and expensive machines would not be practical.

There is a crying need, however, for improved hand tools and animal-drawn implements. That is a need which you, through CARE, can help meet.

The CARE organization has been in operation since the close of World War II. It is a non-profit corporation which receives cash donations from people in America, and spends its money on relief and assistance for needy nations. It sends packages of food and clothing to families in Europe and other parts of the world. Seeds, toys, books, coal, soap, and medical equipment are among other items that it has sent overseas.

Millions Contributed

Since the close of World War II, CARE has received and spent about 125 million dollars, and has distributed about 11 million packages of various kinds. The full name of the organization is "Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc." As we have seen, though, its work now extends into the Orient and the Middle East.

The project of sending tools to India, Pakistan, and Greece is relatively new, but extremely important. A 10-dollar food package can help a family in one of these countries for several days, but a package of tools can help that family—and neighboring farmers as well—to raise bigger crops season after season. That is why the emphasis is now being placed on tools rather than on food.

In recent years, many American schools have given entertainments and found other ways of raising money in order to make contributions to CARE. The cause is worthy. Donations can be earmarked for *hand tool packages*, which cost \$10 apiece; for *plow packages*, which cost \$17.50 apiece; or for any of the other numerous packages that the CARE organization now provides. Contributions may be addressed to CARE, Inc., Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D. C.



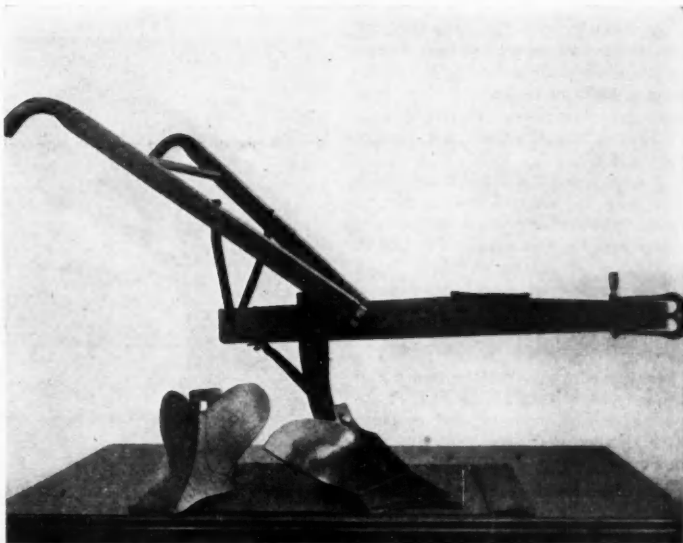
MOST FARMERS in India use "crooked stick" plows similar to the one shown above. Such implements merely tear the soil, instead of turning it over properly. India has a great deal of good land, but her yield of crops—per acre—is far too small. Lack of adequate farm tools is partly responsible for the low food output, and thus for the hunger and starvation which often visit this Asiatic country.



"WITH THIS NEW PLOW, you may be able to raise twice as much grain as before," the Indian farmers are told. Edward T. Greaves, who supervises CARE operations in India, explains the best way of assembling and using the implement. This is one of the \$17.50 plows that you can send to India through the CARE organization. It is a weapon against hunger and poverty, and against communism.



HERE IS THE SET of hand tools that you can send to India, Pakistan, or Greece, through CARE, for 10 dollars.



A CLOSE-UP VIEW of a type of plow that CARE sends to India, Pakistan, and Greece. Most American farmers would call it old-fashioned, but it is far better than the implements which are widely used in underdeveloped regions today.

The Story of the Week



ANDREA MEAD LAWRENCE (left) of Vermont is one of the top women contenders for ski honors in the Winter Olympics, to be held in Norway this month. With her is Gretchen Fraser, women's team manager for the American Olympic skiers. Mrs. Fraser was the only U. S. skier to win an Olympic medal in 1948.

Another Hat in the Ring

In many parts of the nation, "Kefauver-for-President" clubs have been swinging into action ever since Democratic Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee recently announced that he is in the 1952 Presidential race.

The 47-year-old Tennessee Senator has been in the public spotlight for many months, since he won fame as head of the Senate committee which conducted a crime investigation in places across the country.

Now that Kefauver has decided to try for the nation's highest elective office, voters and political leaders are asking these and other questions: What effects will Kefauver's entry into the Presidential race have on Truman's plans for the 1952 elections? Will Truman run again, or will he support Kefauver? What are Kefauver's strong and weak points as candidate, and as President?

Next week, we shall discuss these and other issues in our series on Presidential candidates.

Africa and Korea

As we go to press, the strife in North Africa has become very serious, whereas the truce negotiations in Korea appear a little more hopeful than they have for some time. In either area, of course, the situation may change very quickly.

A week ago Saturday is a day which will long be remembered in Egypt. Open fighting between British armed forces and Egyptian police resulted in a number of deaths and in a much larger number of wounded. Certain foreign legations and consular offices, including ours, were either ruined or seriously damaged by unruly mobs.

In the effort to restore peace and order to his country, King Farouk appointed a new premier, and replaced several other government officials. The new premier has made it clear that he, like his predecessor, will continue the effort to drive British troops out of Egyptian territory along the Suez Canal. At the same time, however, he is expected to try to keep peace and order within his country.

Meanwhile, Tunisia, a near-by North

African land, has also been the scene of violence. Tunisians have been rioting against their French rulers, insisting that they are as ready for freedom as their next-door neighbors, the Libyans, who have just been given their independence by the United Nations.

In faraway Korea, truce negotiations, after reaching what appeared to be a hopeless stalemate, seemed to take a turn for the better early last week. Whether or not that was actually the case or merely another false alarm will probably be known by the time this paper reaches its readers.

Moscow Interview

In a recent series of newspaper articles, radio commentator Richard Hottelet told of his astonishing interview, in 1946, with the late Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Maxim Litvinov. The story of the Moscow talks, Hottelet declares, could not be made public until after Litvinov's recent death because its release would have endangered the Russian leader's life. However, Hottelet reported the talks to our State Department at the time.

The talks are interesting in the light of world events since 1946. Here, in brief, are some highlights of Litvinov's statements as recorded by Hottelet:

"Russia cannot be trusted. Each time the free nations agree to some Soviet demands, the Communist leaders will make new claims. The quarrels between Russia and the free world have gone too far to be settled peacefully.

"Soviet leaders stubbornly hold the mistaken belief that Russia will be secure from outside attack only if she grabs all surrounding lands. Moreover, because of their distrust of the democratic leaders, Russian officials will never agree to effective international control and inspection of atomic energy."

One of the chief messages in Litvinov's statements was a warning to the free nations that they must be strong to resist Russia.

Plenty of Rubber

In the months ahead, Americans will be able to get more tires and other products made of rubber than in the past. The National Production Authority, which supervises the use of raw materials, recently abolished most limitations on the use of rubber.

Because of rapid increases in the country's production of synthetic or artificial rubber, the NPA declares, there is now enough to meet most civilian and defense needs.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Korean war, the U. S. government put its synthetic rubber plants into high gear. Last year, American plants turned out over 950,000 tons of this vital product—more than two thirds of the nation's needs.

Europe's Sentinels

Europe is feeling increasingly secure these days, as numerous strange guards are going on duty along the continent's eastern frontiers with Soviet-controlled lands. A vast network of radar stations, along a winding, 2,500-mile line from Norway to Italy, is now being completed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

If enemy planes should try to cross

free Europe's boundaries, radar stations would immediately flash the news to NATO fighter bases for action. By sending waves through the air, in much the same way that radio towers broadcast programs, the radar stations can quickly locate enemy planes and report their presence to Europe's defense posts.

This warning system, without which Europe would lie open to surprise air attacks, not only includes radar stations, but also a vast network of radio and telephone communications. The cost of the entire project is a military secret, but it is believed to be almost one billion dollars.

National Budget

Congress is now carefully going over President Truman's proposed budget for the fiscal or bookkeeping year which begins next July, and ends June 30, 1953. The President has asked the lawmakers to set aside about 85½ billion dollars to carry on government operations during the coming year.

The biggest slice of the proposed budget—over 51 billion dollars—is allotted to build up the nation's military forces. Next, slightly less than 11 billion dollars is listed as the amount needed to arm and strengthen our friends overseas. The President also called for a 5-year program—to cost a billion dollars a year—to speed atomic energy development for war and peacetime uses.

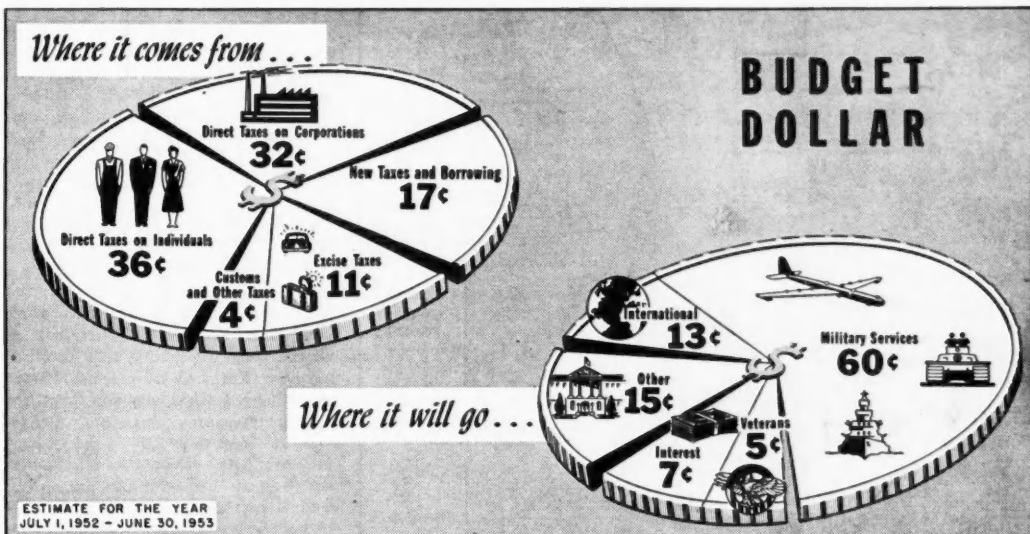
Interest on money our government has borrowed in past years takes a 6-billion-dollar bite out of the budget, and payments to veterans of past wars adds another 4 billion dollars to Uncle Sam's expenses. Finally, the cost of running the regular government departments (such as labor and commerce), of aiding farmers, of flood-control projects, and of federal aid to education fill out most of the rest of the budget requested by the President. About 15 cents of every budget dollar, or some 12½ billion dollars, is sought for these purposes.

How would Mr. Truman raise the money? He wants to get a large part of it from taxes on individual incomes. About 33 billion dollars is expected from such taxes this year.



A RECENT photo of General Eisenhower's headquarters, near Paris. From here, Eisenhower commands the European defenses of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Offi-

cially, this is Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE). The staff includes representatives of all the countries that have membership in NATO.



UNDER TRUMAN'S BUDGET for the federal bookkeeping year that begins next July and ends the following June, the government would continue to get most of its money by levying direct income taxes on individuals and corporations. The bulk of its expenses would continue to be for military

services, aid to our allies, and other war and defense costs. There is expected to be a big fight in Congress over this budget. Many Congressmen want to find ways to cut expenditures. (Excise taxes, mentioned on chart, are levies on special types of products, mainly luxury goods.)

Taxes on corporations may add almost 28 billion dollars to government revenues. All told, Uncle Sam expects to collect about 71 billion dollars in revenues during the coming year.

President Truman has asked for additional taxes, to boost revenues by another 5 billion dollars. Many legislators oppose new tax levies on the grounds that taxes are already as high as they can safely go. Meanwhile, congressmen are striving to whittle down the President's budget in an effort to keep the national debt—which is now 260 billion dollars—from going any higher than it is.

Strengthening NATO

On February 16, representatives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries are scheduled to meet in Lisbon, Portugal. NATO members plan to discuss a long list of issues at the forthcoming meetings, including the following recent suggestions of General Dwight Eisenhower, commander of the Atlantic treaty forces:

First, European leaders ought to set up a special committee to draw up plans for close economic and political cooperation among Europe's nations. The proposed study group should carefully consider ways in which Europe can be united quickly and effectively.

Second, the Atlantic treaty members ought to establish a new office with special powers to deal with certain economic and political matters related to defense. For example, the proposed body should have authority to take over strips of land within NATO countries when an area is needed for building air bases.

French Politics

France continues to have serious difficulty in keeping a Premier in office as the executive head of government. Several French leaders have attempted to set up a new government since former Premier Rene Pleven quit last month, after about five months in office. Some days ago, Edgar Faure took over the leadership

of France's government. It is not known how long he will be able to remain in this office.

Pleven was very active in speeding up France's efforts to cooperate with her neighbors on economic and military matters, and it is generally felt that his successor will continue this program, for a majority in parliament seem to favor it. Pleven was not forced out of office because of a dispute over foreign policies, but instead over difficulties with national financial issues.

The Pleven resignation again emphasizes the political difficulties in France. That country's Premiers must, at all times, have the support of a majority of the legislature to stay in office. This means that several parties—there are a dozen or more in parliament—must support the measures proposed by a Premier, or he is forced to resign. Faure is the 12th Chief Executive that France has had since 1947.

Democracy in India

The peoples of Asia, as well as citizens in free nations everywhere, are closely watching elections in India, which are scheduled to end later this month. The Asiatic land's first nationwide vote is an important test of democracy in Asia, says *New York Times* writer Robert Trumbull.

Many of India's estimated 176 million voters are very poor and few of them know how to read and write. Can these people, a great many of whom have never voted before in their lives, make a wise choice of leaders at the polls? Trumbull, who has spent several years in India, thinks they can. The Indians, he says, seem to be careful and thoughtful voters, in general.

In the three months of balloting thus far, the newsman points out, a large number of votes have been cast for Prime Minister Nehru's Congress Party candidates, but the Communist vote in a few areas is alarmingly big.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A guest conductor was driven crazy at rehearsals because at least one member of the orchestra was always missing. After the last rehearsal he tapped for attention and said, "I want to thank the first violinist publicly for being the only man in the orchestra who had the decency to attend every rehearsal."

The first violinist hung his head. "It seemed the least I could do," he said, "for I can't be at the concert tonight!"



"I interrupt this program to bring you a special weather bulletin!"

In a camp in the Pacific area, a hand-lettered sign tacked to the officers' bulletin board reads: "Hats altered to fit any promotions."

Taxi driver (to wealthy fare): "Your son tips me more generously than you do, sir."

Fare: "That's quite possible. He has a wealthy father—I haven't."

Professor: "Have you been through calculus?"

Freshman: "Not unless I passed through at night. I came all the way from Oregon, you know."

Teacher (giving lesson on the law of gravity): "I want you all to understand that it is the law of gravity that keeps us on earth."

Jimmy: "How did we stay on earth before the law was passed?"

Joe (arguing with friend): "Listen, I'm right. I ought to know. Don't I go to school, stupid?"

Jack: "Yes, and you come home the same way."

Study Guide

Televising Congress

1. What would a bill on television, recently put before Congress, provide?
2. How do the political parties line up on the issue of televising Congress?
3. Why do some feel that the interest of Americans in their government would be stimulated if regular sessions of Congress were televised?
4. Why do others take the opposite view that interest in government would be lowered?
5. Explain the point of view that it is not fair to the television industry to deny it the right to report regular sessions of Congress.
6. Why do certain people feel that inaccurate statements, reported from Congress through TV, might do more harm than the same statements reported in newspapers?

Discussion

1. Do you, or do you not, feel that the televising of Congress in regular session would bring about the election of better qualified legislators? Explain.
2. Do you think the objections to televising Congress outweigh the advantages, or vice versa? Give reasons.

Italy

1. What is the relation today between Italy, other European countries, and the United States?
2. Tell something about Italy's size and natural resources.
3. How do thousands of Italy's farmers live?
4. Describe contrasting conditions you may find in Italy's manufacturing cities.
5. What is being done to try to improve conditions in Italy?
6. How much help has the United States provided?
7. What are Italy's prospects for the future?

Discussion

1. Do you believe that Italy can become a strong ally in NATO? Give reasons for the viewpoint you take.
2. Should the United States continue to give help to Italy? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

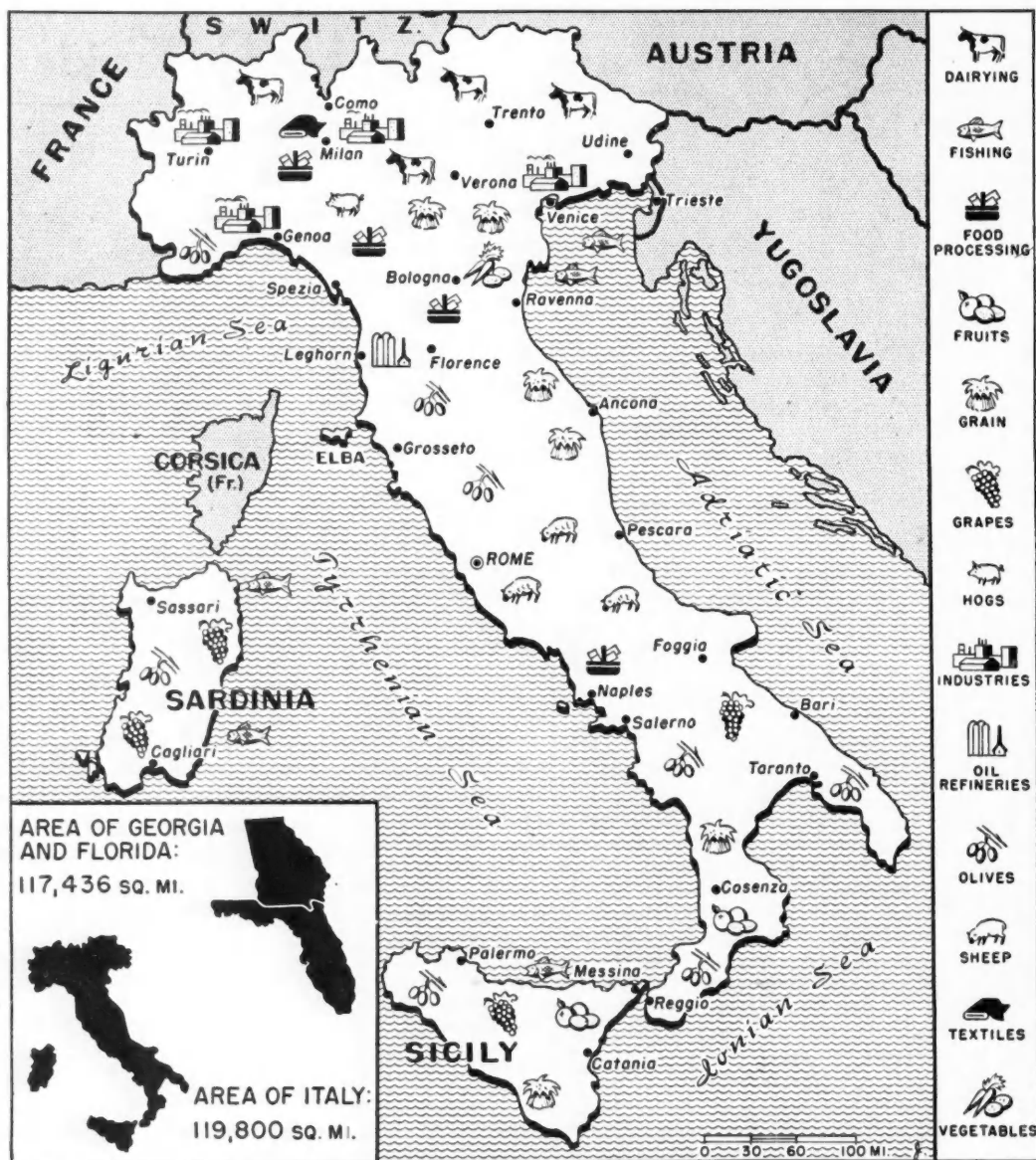
1. What is the largest expense item in the proposed federal budget that President Truman recently sent to Congress? Name some of the other important items.
2. What questions have been raised by Senator Kefauver's entry into the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination?
3. Describe the latest developments in North Africa.
4. Tell of some of the statements which the late Maxim Litvinov, of Russia, is reported to have made in his 1946 interview with an American commentator.
5. In the months ahead, are tires and other rubber products likely to become more or less plentiful in the United States? Why?
6. What new warning system against air attack is being established in western Europe?
7. Briefly describe France's latest political difficulties.
8. What important event is to take place in Lisbon, Portugal, this month?

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (c) careful; 2. (b) support it warmly; 3. (c) mutual hatred; 4. (a) with determination; 5. (b) practical; 6. (d) light-hearted and lively.

Pronunciations

- Aleide de Gasperi—ahl-ché'dé dē gah'-spé-ré
Faure—for
Maxim Litvinov—mahk-seem' lit-vé'nóf
Tunisia—tyōō-nish'yuh



ITALY occupies a strategic position in the Mediterranean area. It is a mountainous land, with the Alps covering a large part of the north, and the Apennines running down the full length of the peninsula.

In Italy Today

(Continued from page 1)

ally in the fight for freedom and against communism.

Western military planners say that the free world is better able to defend itself in the Mediterranean area now that Italy is a partner in NATO. How much Italy really can contribute to NATO at the present time, however, is a question open to debate. The government faces many problems, and the country is very poor.

The country. Italy is a land of many people, little territory, and few natural resources. The population is nearly 47 million now, and it is growing at the rate of 400,000 a year. The population is almost a third that of the United States, yet the Italians live in an area only a little larger than that of Arizona. There are more than 400 persons to the square mile in Italy, only about 52 to the square mile in our country.

Much of Italy is mountainous, which makes farming difficult. The Alps and Apennines form a backbone of mountains that cuts down the center of Italy for about 700 miles—all the way from the northern frontier to the southern tip of the boot-shaped country.

Italy has considerable resources of

water for power, but not enough has been developed so that industry can be expanded greatly. The country has mercury and bauxite, and very few other minerals. Coal, iron, and oil—basic requirements for big industry—are available only in tiny quantities.

The combination of too many people and too few resources is the basic cause of poverty that Italy has known for many years.

Agriculture. About a third of the people are farmers. They grow wheat, but not enough to feed the nation, along with olives, oranges, grapes, rice, cotton, and vegetables. Cattle, hogs, and sheep are raised.

The big farmer may own 400 or 500 acres and make a good living. He is often rich, and may live in the city while hired hands till his soil. The hired hands may get 80 cents a day while working, but often they hold jobs only about 6 months of the year—during the planting and harvesting seasons. When out of work, they live in shacks or hillside caves and have barely enough to eat.

Thousands of Italians are small farmers who own or rent only 1 or 2 acres. They are extremely poor, especially in the southern part of the country. One may hear the saying in the south that "he is well off who owns 2 acres, has a 2-room hut for a family of 6, and has 1 pig." The

small farmers must work hard to earn a meager living.

You may see women and girls raking hay in a small valley beneath a towering mountain. Using long-handled, heavy rakes with thick, wooden teeth, they spend the day pulling and turning the hay so that it will dry and brown under the sun. When the hay is cured, it is stuffed into wicker baskets. Both the women and the girls hoist the baskets on their backs and carry the hay home, slowly and painfully, for storage.

You may see children, who should be in school, herding 3 or 4 goats in a pasture. A whole family often spends a day digging sweet potatoes from a field by hand. Wheat must be planted, cut, and threshed by hand, for Italian farmers rarely have modern machinery. So long as their farms are so small, machinery wouldn't be very practicable anyway.

Food for the farmer may be bread, cheese, and coffee for breakfast; sausage (salami) and bread for lunch; and a thick vegetable soup for dinner. He may get spaghetti fairly often, but meat is rarely eaten. The farmer can't afford it.

The hard life shows most often in the faces of the women. Farm girls of 15 and 16 look pretty in bright red scarfs and blue- or green-checked aprons. At 25 and 30, though, the

women often are wrinkled and weather-beaten and seem old. Many accent the appearance of age by giving up brightly colored clothes and wearing all-black scarfs and dresses.

Industry. Italy makes iron and steel, automobiles, other machinery, and chemicals. Such big industries are comparatively small, however, because of the lack of sufficient coal and iron.

Cheese, olives, whole tomatoes peeled and canned in de luxe style, and other luxury foods are exported. Textiles—rayon, wool, and cotton goods—are the most important manufactured products. They account for nearly half of all the goods that Italy sells to other nations. Finished dresses, made from the textiles, leather bags and furniture also are becoming important exports.

In an effort to promote sales of Italian products, about 20 department stores in the United States put on big exhibitions last fall. The stores displayed stylish hats and dresses, costly leather bags, modern furniture in light woods, streamlined chairs of woven cane, and tasty cheeses. The customers liked the goods. So we are now buying more than 100 million dollars' worth of Italian products a year—about twice the amount we bought 3 years ago.

The sale of luxury goods is providing money to help buy food that Italy needs. However, she cannot yet pay her own way—even though her industry as a whole is turning out more goods, on the average, than before World War II.

Unemployment Problem

Although industry is producing more products than before the war, Italy still has about 2 million unemployed. Just as there is too little land for so many farmers, there are too few industries for the workers.

As a tourist entering Italy from Switzerland by train, you might at first think that you have come upon a prosperous country.

The automobile factory at Turin operates on a mass-production basis very much as do the factories in Detroit—although the Turin plant turns out far fewer cars. Other factories, their chimneys smoking, give an impression of busy people everywhere.

Cathedrals, art galleries, opera houses, and government buildings beautify Milan, Venice, Genoa, and the capital city, Rome. There is much laughter and gaiety on busy streets. Suburban homes are in bright or soft colors—with red-tiled roofs, stuccoed walls of pinks, blues, and greens, and with window frames and latticed shutters in contrasting colors.

As a tourist, you might dine at a fine sidewalk restaurant. Your meal? It might start with sausages, sardines, and salads. The mixture, a sort of cold buffet, is a favorite first course in Italy. Then there would be a big plate of spaghetti and meat balls, followed by roast chicken. You might finish with cheese, fruits, and strong coffee. The cost? Perhaps \$2. Feeling very well fed, you might go on to the opera, thinking that life in Italy is very good indeed.

However, as you left the restaurant, a ragged lad not older than 10 might put out his hand and beg for money. Close to the opera house, you might meet an old lady, also in rags and asking for money. As you drove back to your hotel after the opera, you might see unemployed men, young and old, leaning idly against the walls of buildings along the streets.

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Third of a Series on Presidential Prospects

Can Taft Win the Republican Nomination?

Here is the third in a series of special features on leading contenders for the Presidency. This week we discuss Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, who is seeking the Republican nomination. In the paragraphs below, we review Mr. Taft's career, and also present the conflicting views on how strong he would be as a candidate and as Chief Executive.

What is Taft's background?

A son of former President William Howard Taft, he was born 62 years ago in Cincinnati, Ohio. He spent part of his boyhood in the Philippine Islands, where his father served several years as Governor-General.

Back in the United States, he attended a private school in Connecticut. He obtained his regular college degree from Yale University, and a law degree from Harvard. He was attending Yale at the time his father became President of the United States.

For several years, Taft practiced law in Ohio. Also, at the time of World War I, he worked with the American Relief Administration in Europe. By the early 1920's, Taft had entered politics. He became a member of the Ohio legislature in 1921, and served there for several years.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1938, and re-elected in 1944 and 1950. He is head of the Republican Policy Committee in that house, and has become so strong a leader in his party that he is often called "Mr. Republican."

What are his views on the problems that the nation faces today?

Senator Taft has a reputation for being one of President Truman's chief opponents on both national and international matters. However, he agrees that we should give some economic aid to the anti-Communist nations of western Europe, and that we should help those countries build up their defenses.

Taft has disagreed with the Truman administration as to the amount of assistance that we should give to western Europe. In the Senate, during recent years, he has frequently insisted that the President is asking for too much European aid money.

Mr. Taft is in strong opposition to President Truman's Far Eastern policies. He feels that the present administration has been too "soft" toward the Chinese Communists and has failed to give sufficient help to Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Communist government. He thinks that if Truman and his associates had acted wisely, the Korean war might have been avoided.

In national affairs, Senator Taft feels that the government should interfere with private business as little as possible. He believes that the government should spend less money than it is now spending. He thinks that there is large-scale waste in public agencies, and that many activities could be eliminated without hurting the nation in any way. At the same time, he favors federal financial aid to schools, and wants the government to help provide adequate housing and medical care for people who are now unable to afford these.

The Ohio senator is co-author of

the Taft-Hartley labor law, which places certain restrictions on unions. This law is widely opposed by labor unions, and favored by most businessmen and industrialists.

How good a candidate would he make if nominated?

Republicans who want Senator Taft as their party's Presidential candidate argue as follows:

"The Senator's record proves that he is a good campaigner. He has never yet been defeated in any political race for which he has received his party's nomination. When he was running in 1950 for his third term as senator from Ohio, the campaign against him was particularly bitter, but he won nevertheless.

"The American people respect Taft as an honest, straightforward man—one who says what he believes and who follows his convictions.



SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT of Ohio is making a strong bid for the Republican Presidential nomination this year. How good a Chief Executive would he be?

"Voters in the United States are not convinced that the government is spending its money wisely. They are not convinced that we are following the best possible policies in the Far East. They are not completely satisfied with our dealings in western Europe. They will vote for Taft because he can be expected to eliminate unsound policies and to administer the government in the most efficient and economical manner possible."

Republicans who do not want Taft as their candidate put forth the following views:

"Senator Taft is not really popular with the nation as a whole. Through the Taft-Hartley law, he has made large numbers of enemies among labor union members. He often comes out with blunt, undiplomatic statements that make him unpopular with other large groups of voters.

"Many people are afraid that Taft, if President, might take too drastic steps toward Communist China and thereby plunge us into an all-out world war. They are afraid that he would try to economize too much on our aid to western Europe, and that our European allies would be dangerously weakened as a result.

"Senator Taft has been doing an effective job of pointing out flaws in the work of the present administration. To win votes, though, he must offer a positive and consistent program of his own. He has not done so. Too often he has switched positions and seemed to contradict what he said before. He would not make a strong candidate."

If nominated and elected, would he make a good President?

People who do not want Taft as President present these points:

"Senator Taft comes from a well-to-do family and he has a better understanding of the feelings and problems of the owning classes than of the working people. A Taft administration would be more friendly toward business and industry than toward labor unions, and the nation might therefore suffer a great deal of industrial unrest and strife.

helping our allies, but knows that some of the specific Truman measures along this line have been wasteful and unwise. If Taft becomes Chief Executive, he will not let our foreign friends down, and neither will he be careless about the national interests of our own country.

"As for Taft's attitude on Korea and the Chinese Communists, he has taken a sensible stand. He feels that the administration should have made it clear in advance whether or not our government would combat aggression in Korea. Such action might have prevented the conflict. So long as we are in the war, however, why not fight for a victory instead of for a stalemate?

"On the home front, most laboring people know that Taft has worked as hard in their behalf as he has for any other group of the population. The Taft-Hartley Labor Act protects members of unions as well as employers against unscrupulous labor leaders. Under a Taft administration, the federal government would act in every sensible way to promote the well-being of all groups, but it would not meddle in affairs that should be left to the states or to private concerns.

"Few Americans have had more experience in government than has Senator Taft. He would run our government efficiently and economically."

Today's Italy

(Concluded from page 6)

Solutions? The United States has given about 2½ billion dollars to help improve Italy since World War II. Our help has made it possible for industry to revive.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi is carrying on a government program to buy land from big-scale farmers and to increase the land available for farming by irrigation. Such land is being divided into plots of 20 to 50 acres and turned over to the poor farmers.

Developing more waterpower for industry will make it possible for Italy to make and sell more goods, employ more people, and come closer to paying her own way in the world. Money spent by tourists, who are visiting Italy in growing numbers, is providing welcome income.

However, the problem is a tough one and a quick solution is not in sight. Perhaps the best that can be hoped for is that Italy soon can provide a decent—if not a good—living for all her people. The standard of living is better than it was; but, as we have seen, it is still very poor.

If conditions should worsen, Italian Communists might gain power. They lost elections in 1948, but they still are strong. The Communists certainly will try hard to win control of the government in elections next year.

Italy will perform something close to a miracle if she lessens her poverty, saves her democracy from communism, and becomes a powerful ally in NATO despite the tremendous difficulties she faces. American and Italian government officials believe that Italy eventually can overcome her problems, but the country probably will require help from us for some time to come.

A Career for Tomorrow - - As a Chiropodist

A CHIROPODIST or podiatrist is a trained specialist who deals with such foot conditions as arch disabilities, dislocated bones, calluses, bunions, and infections. He often prescribes shoes, hose, braces, and other devices to correct deformities, and he uses X-ray, orthopedic surgery, and physical therapy in treating patients. Since the field is a new one it offers good career opportunities to both men and women.

The qualifications for success as a chiropodist or podiatrist include an aptitude for scientific subjects, above-average intelligence, steady nerves, and a genuine interest in people. Mechanical ability and manual dexterity are needed, too, to enable the chiropodist to make and fit braces and splints for his patients.

The educational background required for a chiropodist includes graduation from an accredited high school, one or two years in a liberal arts college, and four years at an accepted school of chiropody. The high school course should include the usual college preparatory subjects, with emphasis on science and mathematics. In college, the emphasis should also be on the sciences. The subjects taken in the chiropody school include physiology, bacteriology, surgery, neurology, and the like.

If you take the chiropody course, you will receive a degree of Doctor of Surgical Chiropody. Then, before you may practice, you must pass an examination given by the Board of Chiropody Examiners in the state where you want to set up an office. In a few states you must also serve an

internship of about a year before you can be licensed.

Several avenues of employment are open to chiropodists. They may set up offices and treat individual patients, just as medical doctors and dentists do. They may secure positions with clinics or hospitals; work in government health services; or teach in one of the chiropody colleges.

Incomes of experienced chiropodists in private practice range from \$3,640



THE CHIROPODIST, or podiatrist, is a specialist who treats foot conditions

to \$29,000 a year, with \$8,150 as the average. In chiropody, as in other professional fields, a young man or woman starting a private practice will do little more than break even for a year or two.

Salaries paid to chiropodists by hospitals, government agencies, and industrial firms range from \$3,600 to \$12,000 a year.

Chiropodists who have been questioned about the advantages of their work say that it offers an opportunity for medical service, that there is a growing demand for chiropodists, and

that the incomes they receive are good. They list two disadvantages: first, the work is confining; and, second, the profession is not well enough known to the public. Practitioners tend, though, to minimize both disadvantages. Jobs in other fields are confining, too, they say, and the profession is rapidly gaining public recognition. Seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States, the chiropodists add, have foot trouble, and they are turning increasingly to our profession.

Additional information on this subject, including a list of approved schools in the field, can be secured from the National Association of Chiropodists, 3500 14th Street, N. W., Washington 10, D. C. Information about state requirements for licensing can be obtained from the State Board of Chiropody Examiners. The board's offices are usually in the state capital.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

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Readers Say—

I think Egypt should be given control over the Suez Canal. It seems to me that the treaty which gave Britain the right to keep troops in this area is unfair because it interferes with Egypt's independence. I feel certain that Egypt could safeguard the Suez Canal without outside interference.

SHIRLEYANN GALAMBOS,
Phoenixville, Pennsylvania

★

I agree with Britain in her dispute with Egypt. The Egyptian government signed an agreement with England, giving the British the right to keep troops in the Suez Canal area. Egypt should live up to that treaty. Besides, Egypt should try to settle its differences with England by peaceful means, not by threatening to expel British troops from the country.

RALPH VARNADOE,
Hardeeville, South Carolina

★

America's school students should make regular broadcasts to people who live behind the Iron Curtain. I believe we should let the people in Communist-controlled lands know how our schools are run, and how we freely discuss many different ideas in our classrooms. I feel that such broadcasts would be a big help in spreading democracy in the world.

STEVE BORSUH,
Hastings-on-Hudson, New York

★

We shouldn't complain about having to pay additional taxes in times like these. Of course, higher taxes do hurt us a little, but let's think of the men in Korea. Over there, soldiers face the daily problem of staying alive and of being able to return to their homes. If we need more taxes to give our fighting men the equipment they must have to fight a war, then let us raise taxes. We should adopt this slogan: "Tighten your belts and smile."

HOPE CHAPUT,
South Portland, Maine

Historical Backgrounds - - Two States Boast 12 Presidents

THE major political parties, when they select their Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, consider geography as carefully as they do almost any other point. They like to choose as candidates men from border states, who will appeal to voters in different sections of the country. Often, too, they like to select candidates from the heavily populated states that have large electoral votes.

Considerations of geography first became an issue in the election of 1828. Before Jackson's election that year, two states—Virginia and Massachusetts—had supplied the nation with its first six Presidents. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe were residents of Virginia when elected. The two Adamses—John and John Quincy—lived in Massachusetts when elected.

By 1828, sectional rivalry had become an issue, the "West" turned against the "scholars and aristocrats of Virginia and New England," and elected one of its men—Andrew Jackson of Tennessee—President. Since that election, Virginia has been the legal residence of one other President, John Tyler, though two others, Zachary Taylor and Woodrow Wilson, were born there. Massachusetts, too, has sent only one other resident, Calvin Coolidge, to the White House.

New York and Ohio actually lead the states in the number of residents they have sent to the White House. Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, Chester Arthur, Grover Cleveland,

Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin Roosevelt were residents of New York when elected. William Henry Harrison, Rutherford Hayes, James Garfield, William McKinley, William Howard Taft, and Warren Harding were residents of Ohio.

New York's leading position is due to the state's large population. With more electoral votes than any other state, New York always plays a key role in selecting each party's candidates. The parties want candidates who can win New York. Only twice since 1888 has a President been elected who did not carry New York.

Ohio's position as a supplier of

Presidents probably rests on two factors. The state is a populous one, and it is a "border" state. In selecting candidates, the parties feel that Ohioans speak the language of the Middle West, as well as that of the East; that they can get their share of support in the North and can probably win more western votes than can the average easterner.

The states lying west of the Mississippi River have sent but 2 of their residents to the White House. Missouri is the birthplace and legal residence of President Truman, and California was Herbert Hoover's legal residence at the time he was elected.

Hoover was born in the state of Iowa.

The westward shift of our population will undoubtedly result in more of our Presidents being from the west in the future. The coast states—Washington, Oregon, and California—particularly are beginning to take an increasingly important part in selecting Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. This trend was brought out in the last election when Governor Earl Warren of California was selected to run for the Vice Presidency on the GOP ticket with Presidential nominee Thomas Dewey of New York.

Geography often is a basic consideration when the parties choose the person who is to run for Vice President. If the Presidential candidate is from one part of the country, a man from another section is picked for the second position. Thus we have the Dewey-Warren combination of the Republicans in 1948. Both parties picked a New Yorker and a Midwesterner in 1944—Franklin Roosevelt of New York and Harry Truman of Missouri for the Democrats, and Thomas Dewey of New York and John Bricker of Ohio for the Republican.

In 1940 the Democrats had a New Yorker and an Iowan, while the Republicans had a New Yorker and an Oregonian. Four years earlier, in 1936, the Democrats had a New Yorker and a Texan on their ticket, while the Republicans, departing from general practice, chose two Midwesterners—one from Kansas and the other from Illinois.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

BORN IN	NO.	ELECTED FROM	NO.
Virginia	8	New York	6
Ohio	7	Ohio	6
New York	4	Virginia	5
Massachusetts	2	Massachusetts	3
North Carolina	2	Tennessee	3
Vermont	2	Illinois	2
South Carolina	1	Louisiana	1
New Hampshire	1	New Hampshire	1
Iowa	1	Pennsylvania	1
Pennsylvania	1	Indiana	1
Kentucky	1	New Jersey	1
New Jersey	1	California	1
Missouri	1	Missouri	1

THE LIST on left shows states in which our Presidents were born. The one on right shows the states in which the Presidents lived at time of their elections.